THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1883.

Ammoniate Touler.

Academy of Besign Art Lam Emblishen.

Bijon Opera House—Depart and Encycles. S.P. M.
Cashon - The Begger Statent. S.P. M.
Baiya I Jan atre-assert Twent Right, S.P. M.
Grand Opera : mass—Prical and Fox. S.P. M.
Haverly's You Francisco Ministral Themery—S.P.
Materpy Minn Opera House—La Gleconda, S.P. M.
Bindison Square I heatre—The Rajab. S.D.P. M. Madison Square | Rentre The Rajat. 220 F. S. New Park Thenire. Prince Cours. 8 F. N. Nikton Gordon Th. Pavement of Park. 8 F. N. People's Thenire. Ministry. 8 F. M. Stelaveny Matte-Cite Park. Renege. 8 F. M. Stelaveny Matte-Cours. 5 F. M. Theatre Camique-Cordelia's Arpiretions. J.P. M. Shalls Theatre-Leints Ovullers, sr. b Tony Paster's The May Passente of New York. SP.
Luion Square Theatre. Storn Butts. SP. M.
Wallerth's Theatre. An American Wim. SP. M.
Bd Av. Theatre. May Stort. SP. M.

THE SUN FOR 1884.

5th Av. Theater - The Oless of Pastion. * P. M.

14th Mt. Theater Pelora Fr. M.

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Naming Candidates.

We note with interest the frequent discussion upon the judgment displayed in the attempts to bring some of our fellow citizens before the public as Presidential candidates. A prevailing idea seems to be that no candidate, if he wishes to succeed, should permit his name to be presented for general consideration much before the meeting of the National Convention. An ordinary candidate can expect his boom to last only a short time at the most, and therefore, if begun too soon, it will be dead and laid aside before the opportunity for success arrives, and his name will be forgotten before the Convention meets. A boom is a delicate and short-lived product, and unless properly adjusted with reference to the time of nomination, it will eventually be of no use to anybody, although at one time it may have been the biggest boom in the country.

This, on the whole, is a pretty correct view of the subject. Whenever a new candidate is suggested, there is no telling how soon he may be disposed of by the public and eilminsted from any serious discussion. For example, a set of admirers bring forward a. man of only respectable ability; but, lacking in strength in his own State, he cannot hope to figure very long as a possible nominee. If he wields so little influence at home, he cannot be thought of in connection with the Presidency unless he possesses other essential qualities in such a degree as to make his choice by the Convention imperative, regardless of his local following.

A candidate may be commended for all sorts of characteristics. He may be nopular at home, or the favorite of farmers or of the iron men, or he is the best representative of free trade, or he is a boss protectionist, or he is the choice of the milronds, or he is the whiskey candidate, or perhaps he is noted for amiability and captivating qualities. But when he is once proposed as a candidate. if he cannot pass the ordeal of general discussion, and it is found that he does not possess the qualifications that would recommend him to voters in all sections of the country, his name must be dropped from the list of Presidential possibilities.

In fact, no ordinary character can stand or justify protracted consideration for the office of President. That consideration is apt to be pretty thorough, and whoever is proposed as a candidate must face it. But we have no desire to discourage any one who wishes to promote the chances of some public man If you have a candidate, bring him out, and bring him out now. Let him be discussed fully and at length, and if the discussion overpowers him, he must be laid aside; but if, instead of that, it is shown that he really is fit to be President, and best represent the issues of the canvass, why, then, perhaps he will be nominated and elected.

Free Trade and Politics.

The Hon. J. STERLING MORTON of Nebras ka is a member of the Democratic National Committee, and his opinions upon the question of the day are expressed in an interview published in the Chicago Times as follows:

"What are your views on the lariff ?" "I am a free trader, and I believe that the power of this Government is constitutionally limited to tariff for three objects. These are the payment of the public debt, the common defence, and the general welfare of the country. All other tariff, whether for protection or is an anjust taxation of the many to benefit The Constitution does not contemplate any revenue that does not go into employment for one o

these three eldects, and the imposition of duty for pro-tective purposes is not one of the objects."
"Is it likely that a very strong difference between free traders and protectionists within the Democratic party will result in a split 2"

"I don't think there's any question about it, as a flushity, and it may even come during the next Presi

In the nominating convention ! "Yes in the nominaring convention, if the free trade advocates are sai down upon and high tariff principles are embodied in the platform to the sachination of free trade. There are men who won't truckle for office and sacrifice principle for votes. Do you suppose such mer as Fruer of Williams College and Sonsen of Vale would studied; themselves for the more transitory success of the party? No, they are above it. The motto of the Dennicratic party is "by principle we triumph."

"Then you would beopard Democratic success at the Best election by insisting on a principle!"

"Yes," said Mr. Macrox. "if necessary let them form an independent party. That is what it will come to

Minnesota would assert themselves very strongly in faor of the tariff, and it would be the one issue of the next contest. In regard to the Chairmaship of the Na-idonal Committee, he said there had not been such talk, out that W. F. Vilas, Pay Kelly of Ninnesota, and Haw of lowa were types of Western men whom he would most like to see control the body. The fariff, he thought, would play an important part in the selection of a Chair-man, and a light might occur between protection and tres trade

Mr. Morron is a person of earnestness and sincerity, and evidently worthy of respect. There is no doubtful sound about his ideas, nothing concealed or uncertain in his policy He is of the stuff that martyrs are made of, and while few Democrats will be able to regard the prospect of a sure overthrow for their party with the same cheerful equanimity that be displays, no one can deny that he is an outspoken and independent politician, and that his convictions are not matters of triffing or of expediency.

But it is our duty to record the fact that at present Mr. MORTON seems to be rather lonely in his politics. The majority of the Democracy are apparently against him, and it is even possible that the historic dogma of a tariff for revenue only, with its prophetic squint toward thorough free trade, may be definitely and positively turned out of the party platform. Mr. CARLISLE is against it; Mr. Morrison loves it less than he did; even Mr. Watterson consents to incldental protection; and if things go on much further in this way, we may see Mr. RAN-DALL or Mr. HOLMAN yet nominated for President, with Mr. Morrison or possibly Mr. Morron himself as the candidate for Vice-President if he will only agree to put off the organization of his new free trade project. This is a progressive world, and the Democratic masses reluct at the suicide which only a few days since so many of their leaders seemed to be unchangeably resolved on. They prefer instead to elect a President in 1884, who will reform the Government and restore Jeffersonian principles

o their proper supremacy. The Republican party ought to go!

The Crown Prince at the Vatican.

We are not likely to learn what passed be ween LEO XIII, and the heir to the German empire during their long private interview at the Vatican, and the Italian Government is naturally anxious that but little imporance should be imputed to the incident. To those, however, who recall the relations of the Prossian monarchy to the Papacy during the last thirteen years the fact that such a visit should have been paid at all is fraught with undeniable signiticance. The attempt, indeed, to represent he tender of respect and good will made by Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM as a mere for nality will seem absurd when we consider how easy it would have been to arrange a meeting with King HUMBERT at Florence or Furin instead of at Rome. Either of the first named places would have suited the DEPER-TIS Cabinet much better, for there would have then been no eccasion to give the world emphatic proof that the Culturkampf

Let us recall some of the events which ender the friendly conference between the Roman Pontiff and the son of the German Kaiser in a high degree remarkable. The galling fact that the successor of HILDEBRAND and LEO X. possesses but a shred of temporal authority, that the States of the Church have dwindled to the precincts of a palace, is, of course, directly chargeable to the victory of the German army at Sedan, and to the bargain made by BISMARCK with the Ministers of Victor EMANUEL, by which they were permitted to seize Rome in return for their pledge of non-intercention in the war with France. This was only the first of many blows which the Prus sian champion of militarism was to level at he Papacy. Peace had scarcely been made with France when measures were taken at Berlin to convert into a verifable schism the opposition to the dogma of papal infallibility which had been proclaimed by the Vatican Council; and the Old Catholic movement, nominally led by Dr. Döllinger, but actively promoted by BISMARCK, managed for a time to gain a firm footing in Bayaria, Baden and all along the Rhine. In July, 1871, the Prussian Government abolished the Catholic department in the Ministry of Public Worship and Education, and some six months afterward the Prussian Parliament passed the school inspection law, framed to debar Roman ecclesiastics from any share in the work of popular instruction. Exasperated by these attacks, which were accompanied y similar demonstrations in the Reichstag, Pope Prus IX. refused to receive Cardinal HOHENLOHE, who had been appointed Ger

man Ambassador to the Vatican. With the formal sundering of diplomatic intercourse between the German empire and the kingdom of Prussia on the one hand, and the Papacy on the other, the aggressiveness of BISMARCK became still more violent and bitter. His first retort was the expulsion of the Jesuits from Germany by a law which in 1873 the Federal Council construed as applying also to many other Catholic associations Then came the complete suppression of the independence previously enjoyed by the Roman Church in Prussia by the four FALK laws. promulgated in May of the last mentioned year. This legislation was supplemented in 1874 by three more acts intended to utterly subordinate the Catholic religion to the Prussian civil power; and a fatal stroke was thought to have been dealt in January, 1875 by an imperial statute making civil marriage ompulsory, enjoining the registration of births, marriages, and deaths by civil functionaries, and permitting Roman ecclesiasties to marry. Finally, in March of the ame year, the Prussian Parliament passed the Sperrgesets or Interdict on the payment of salaries to recalcitrant occlesiastics. the object of which was to starve Catholiism into submission. That this war upon the Papacy was no hasty and transient chullition of resentment, but the outcome of detherate and inflexible resolve, was repeatedly declared by the self-willed statesman who was, and still is, intrusted with the dual functions of Prime Minister of Prussia and Chancellor of the German empire. "Of this," said BISMARCK in the Reichstag, referring to the repulse of his ambassador by the Pope, " of this you may be sure, that we will not go to Canossa, either in our ecclesi-

astical or political relations." It is less than six years since Cardinal Proof succeeded to the Pontificate, and although, like his predecessor, he remains the prisoner of the Vatican, and has wielded no capon but moral influence in his contest with the civil power in Germany, he has unquestionably achieved a substantial victory. BISMARCK has found it impossible to govern either the empire or the kingdom of Prussia without the cooperation of the Clerical party and he has purchased their support by the disavowal of his vaunts and the meek abandonment of his high-handed Culturkampf. He has deserted Dr. FALK, the faithful instrument of his aggressive policy; he emasculated the May laws; he has restored to their sees the Bishops that he had banished; he has sued for a renewal of diplomatic intercourse with the Papacy, and has once more sent an ambassador to the Holy See. There is, in brief,

ecclesiastical and political matters he has been glad to retreat from the arrogant position taken ten years ago and to compromise with Rome. And now, literally as well as virtually, the journey to Canossa has been taken, for although in these modern days there is no talk of holding stirrups and kneeling in the snow, not the less conclusively and flagrantly has the visit of the Crown Prince to the Vatican betrayed to the world the moral defeat and humiliation of the German

Our New Cruisers.

Seven weeks ago the Naval Advisory Board, of which Rear Admiral R. W. SHUFFLDT is President, made a report on the proposed reconstruction of the unarmored fleet:

There are now in course of construction three of the distinct types and sizes of steel unarmored cruisers of which the fleet will be eventually composed. Of these the Chicago is a representative of the fully equipped maximum of development permissible without gaining in one at the expense of the other. Hersize is at the limit which is considered the best for the full attainment of these qualities, due consideration being given to the question of economy in construction and maintenance. The vessels of this type will replace those of the Wabash, Tennessee, and Tret-ton types in the old fleet, gaining greatly in power efficiency, and compactness by the improvements an consolutation. The experience gained is the completeness of the design of the Chicago and the necessity for the early acquirement of more vessels of this description have led the Board to recommend the immediate construction of one ship of this class and type."

Soon after the appearance of this report consternation was created among the navy tinkers by an article in the London Engineer a technical journal of the highest rank, denouncing the Chicago and the general system of construction approved by the Advisory Board. This article, the substance of which was reproduced in THE SUN, in particular declared that the machinery proposed for the American cruisers was preposterous and predleted its failure.

It was impossible to allow a criticism so carnest and so definite to pass unnoticed, especially as the Navy Department was arranging to ask Cougress for several millions more, to be expended on new cruisers of the Chicago, Boston, and Dolphin types, and on new gunboats. The comment which seemed to the defenders of the new vessels most appropriate was a charge that the Engineer is hostile to everything American. To this accusation that journal now replies as follows:

"It is quite untrue that we have maintained an at titude of hostility to everything that is American. As to the Chicago, we have sudeavored in criticising her to explain why we regard her as defective. Americans versed in anyal matters can tell for themselves whether our comments are justifiable or not. Marine engineers, too, can easily say whether it is or is not advisable to adopt a type of engines long since tried and abandoned in this country, and a type of boiler concerning which it is enough to say that in this country brick furnaces have been tested at sea with the worst results, and that unless absolutely pure distilled water, entirely free from grease, is used in the boilers of the Chicago, they will not last twelve mouths. Even the most hostile of our atemporaries must adout that the machinery and ders of the Chicago are strictly experimental in the sense that nothing like them has ever been sent to sea in a man of war. We hold this policy to be wrong."

The country is entitled to know whether a mistake has been made in these new vessels before putting money into others of the same sort. The Advisory Board has recommended the construction of no fewer than thirty-eight new ships, of four types. A bill has already been introduced into Congress granting immediate appropriations for seven new vessels, four being gunbonts and three erulsers. The cruisers, one of each type, would cost \$2,713,000, and the gunboats, two heavy armed and two light draught, \$1 570,000. How much of this aggregate of \$4,283,000 would be wasted?

Humbug.

It is by this single word that Senator BECK of Kentucky fitly characterizes the Civil Service Reform law whenever it stands in the way of the Republicans.

On what principle of civil service reform did the Republican Senators proceed when they turned out the old officers of the Senate on Tuesday in order to give the places to their own party favorites?

Even the Chaplain of the Senate and to go. But why should we expect the Republican Senators as a body to pay any attention to the principles of a reform which they disregard as individuals?

There is a well-conducted newspaper printed in Rhode Island called the Woonsocket Patriot. The town of Uxbridge, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, is not very far from Woonsocket, and considerable space is devoted to Uxbridge news. Here is a recently published specimen:

Mr. Groson S. Tarr, a young man well known in this own, a graduate of '82 at Brown University, and since hat time a student in Rica & Blackwar's law office at Vorcestor, has received an appointment as clerk of Scuntor G. onen F. Hoan's committee at Washington. In response to a telegraphic summons on Monday, Mr. Tarr at once left for Washington, and will immediately com-mence on his new duties. Mr. Tayr is a son of the Hon. Hanny G. Tayr, one of the Board of County Commistoners, and has been very active in politics during the oast few months '

The reader will not fail to observe that this now clerk of Senator Hoar's committee " has been very active in politics during the past

But some green hands have fancied that offices were no longer to be bestowed as a reward for party services.

A Safe Investment.

Some months ago a Levee Convention was held at Baton Rouge to consider the Mississippi River and the losses following its overflows. The various parishes were requested to report upon the damages caused by the overflow of last year, and up to the present ime sixteen of them have responded, and the Times-Democrat furnishes the results of their calculations. The losses on the chief products of the State were as follows: \$1,102,407 101,808 Other losses...... 2,800,055

2,050,638 \$12,75ct 210 Nine parishes had as yet made no report, and it was estimated that through them the oss would be raised to \$18,009,000. On the strength of these calculations the Times-Democrat makes some interesting deductions "In a single year enough property was swept out of existence in Louisiana to have placed its levers in such a condition that crevasses and inundations would b

impossible.
"In these sixteen parishes 696,674 acres of arable land were mandated, and it is calculated that the building o evers would reclaim 1,857,700 acres more of as fine land as any in the world. But which is now uncultivat-

able because it is annually under water.

"The net result of a good system of lavces in Louisians means the prevention of heavy losses from over flows—\$185,000,000 in a single year—and the redesingtion of 3,200,000 acres of land, worth from \$10 to \$50 an acre. The money value of these levees would reach hearly \$100,000,000, six times the cost of the most perfect levee system imaginable. These figures cannot bu have some influence on Congress."

The most striking thing about this calculation is that it does not seem to have much influence on our contemporary and the people of Louisiana. A yearly damage of \$14,000,000 to their property has not been sufficient to induce them to spend an equal amount to prevent this loss, not with standing the fact that such an outlay would add \$100,000,000 to the permanent wealth of the State.

The most sensible and commendable thing the people of Louisiana could do would be to build the levees themselves. It would be a money-making operation. In fact, we do not Mr. Neuros said that fows, Wiscomes, Nebrasks, and | Bothing left of his proud boast, for alike in | know any where clee in the United States an

opportunity for such a magnificent return on an investment. There can be no difficulty in getting the job done. A small portion of the profits would pay for it. The Times-Democrat should urge the importance and value of the work upon its constituents

without delay. They are the parties most interested in the Mississippi improvement. Meanwhile it is the duty of the present Congress to reduce expenditures, even for purposes that are unquestionably legitimate.

Walsh and the Attorney-General.

When the KELLOGO case was recently called in court, the Government was unable to go on from having failed to find WALSH, who, the counsel declared, was the most im-

portant witness against Kellogg. WALSH has made many serious charges ngninst the good faith of the prosecution of Kellogg. He has made specific allegations which, if true in any part, are most damaging to the Attorney-General and to some of the lawyers employed in these cases.

These statements are too serious in their character to be whistled down the wind as unworthy of notice by the officials who call upon Walsh to establish KELLOGG's guilt. They have proclaimed him to be worthy of redit in a case affecting the liberty and the reputation of a member of Congress

The scandals in the Department of Justice must be investigated after the organization of the House of Representatives. No committee can pass over these charges of Walsh without a searching inquiry.

The politicians who have interests to pro mote and ambition to gratify, are anxious to drag Mr. Congline from his retirement as an endorser of their schemes.

Mr. Conkling's experience of four years with the Fraudulent President, and of broken faith with GARPIELD, was sufficient in itself to disgust him with public life, and only an extraordinary occasion and an exceptional candidate will be likely to bring him out from his comparative seclusion to figure in the next Presi-

dential campaign.
The greatest mistake of his life was to pernit the consummation of the Fraud in 1876 which he might have prevented. He served sixteen years with Gangield in Congress, and know him to be venal and faithless. Yet he made him President, and got treachery for a roward. Why, then, should Mr. Conkling venture on new experiments in politics?

When the Republican United States Sonators, rhetorically speaking, hurled civil service platforms, Revised Statutes, precedents. history, and other things at the Democrats two years ago, for putting out Republican officers and putting in Democrats, they builded a great deal stronger than they now wish they had. Having convinced themselves that the Democrats were all wrong then, they fear they cannot justify themselves before the country n grabbing the Senate offices now. PULP MILLER has evolved a theory to meet the occasion, which is that the Senate officers do not come within the province of the civil service principles. It has the drawn-out thinness of all of MILLER's intellectual efforts.

Mr. Townshend has brought a bill into Congress for increasing one class of pensions o that they will amount to \$50 per month Successive additions are made to the value of certain pensions until they become much larger than was originally contemplated; and \$600 a year is certainly a snug sum for a beneficiary o enjoy. Those whom Mr. Townshend proposes to favor are soldiers or sailors who have ost one limb and are permanently disabled from using its fellow in labor. It may at least be said that some of these are probably more deserving of a very high pension than some persons now on the rolls are of any pension.

The owl-like gravity with which our Republican contemporaries assure us that the Republican machine in this city has been reluced to the condition of old junk is very impressive. We have heard the same story before nany times, yet the old machine is seen hard at work again about the time conventions meet. The truth is, the machine is a whirligig. The old familiar faces disappear for the moment. but they are only making the circle around an axis that never varies a hair's breadth. The reformers who are invited to get on and ride between elections may flatter themselves that they are running things, but they deceive

In spite of the protests of the Omaha Her aid, we welcome the cowboy into the domain of literature. Perhaps the golden age of cowboys may come again, and we may see BILL Y. BUTTES and TEXAS SAM settle all differences of opinion through the medium of song, as their professional ancestors, Dameeras and Menal-CAS used to do before them.

At last Gen. BAKER has left Cairo for Suez, where his troops will embark on transports for Suakim. The journey by sea to the latter point is an easy matter; but there the real diffic of the campaign will begin. Should the Mahdis have failed to march northward from Et Obeid, it is to be presumed that the Khedive's forces will take courage not only to reenforce Khartoum, but to try to keep open the line between that city and the Red Sea by way of Berber. It is probably the expedition westward from

Sunkim for this purpose that will constitute the decisive move in the coming campaign. Warned by the disaster that befell the late retched attempt of the commander at Suakun Gen. BARER will no doubt make his march with a powerful force, able to cope with anything except the main army of Et. Mannt, which is probably now several hundred miles distan from the coast

The police Captains seem to think that they prove their innocence of the little peculiarities which Police Justice MURRLY has ascribed to them by asserting that he was a "skedaddle from the police force" during the draft riots But Mr. MURRAY's conduct, whether bad or good, during the draft riots is a matter of ancient history, in which the people of New York do not take very much interest. The systematic blackmailing, of which Mr. MURRAY and great many other citizens think that some o the police Captains are habitually guilty, is a matter of the present as well as The record and present means of income of some of the police Captains are in dispute The record of Mr. MURRAY as a policeman is foreign to the subject.

Mr. ASTEN brought out an interesting fact before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment with reference to the Police Commis sion when he said that the building which is at present occupied as the headquarters of the department was built without special appropriation for that purpose. It appears that the appropriations made to the Police Department twenty years ago were so liberal that the new building was creeted, as Treasurer BOWEN said, "out of the candle ends, savings, and scrapings of the department." As the building cost over \$800,000, there must have been a very iberal supply of candles.

Another interesting fact developed was that the block of ground adjoining the City Prison on Centre street, now occupied by the Harlem Ratiroad Company, is the property of the city leased to the company. Considering the large amount of money paid by the city for rental of public offices, it seems a pity that such a valuable piece of ground, almost within stone's throw of the City Hall, cannot be made available for municipal offices. Possibly the railroad companies might be induced to rent it

St. Louis to Bid for the National Convention St. Louis, Dec. 19 .- A number of prominent citizens held a meeting last night, and took preliminary steps to obtain the holding of the next Democratic Na-tional Convention in 1the city. The Chairmen was an storiesd to appears as Executive Communities of intriner who shall have charge of matters, and another meeting was orthogod for Friday area. MID-WEEK ECHOES

Although the prospects of war between France and China do not increase, the financial uneasiness does. Rentes are going lower, and the condition of affairs upon the Paris Bourse is utterly demoralized. All the leading speculators have practically disappeared from the floor of the Exchange. The Sterns, the Excelmans, the Goetz, the Ulmans, the Heines the Pillet-Wills, the Rodoconnsis, the Enhrus-sis are in Paris what the Osberns, the Woerishoffers, the Works, the Connors, the Camacks, and the Bill Scotts are here. Phese are not railroad schemers Vanderbilt or Gould, but speculators pure and simple. They would go on the side of the market just as quickly as they would on the bull side; but they are evidently afraid to join either side. They sold out al they had to sell or could sell, and have quietly retired from all active speculation till the situ ation becomes more clear. They are afraid o political complications at home far more than of any possible war. They think that the bes policy for the present is to keep one's princi pal in ready money instead of hunting for his nterests. It seems that French deposits in England have immensely increased of inte : and If our railroads had been honestly managed and the reputation of our securities not so atterly ruined in Europe, we would probably have an ample demand for them, and could go

up a first-class boom in everything. The poor Czar must have really a hard time of it. As if the Nihilist troubles were not sough for him to bear, his wife is now de clared to be consumptive. She has been ordered to go to Cannes, and the condition of he hea th seems to be so precarious that her six er, the Princess of Wales, is going there to look after her.

The old volunteer firemen had their fifty-lifth annual dinner at Delmonico's on Monday. Ex-Mayor Wickham and Jordan L. Mott were the features of the jolly and boisterous entertain ment. Mott delivered a very witty speech, and was presented with a big mechanical toy—an effigy of Bea Butler. The effigy, upon being wound up, walked all over the table short, heavy step of the old "widow." It seems that Mr. Wickham had been commissioned to select the toy, and bought the Ben Butler as the nearest approach to the intelligent homeli ness of Mott. The exaggerated defect in But ler's eyes was to answer for Mott's cross-eyedness. The General's uniform was to flaure for Mott's attire of the Grand Commandery. Upon hearing the reasons why Butler's efficy had been presented to him, Mott said, with a sarcastic twinkling of his strawberry-blone moustache: "Billy is a pretty clever fellow, but the only trouble about him is that he is se devilishly conceited about his personal appear ance. He thinks he looks the very image President Arthur." A friendly game of ponny ante was indulged in after dinner, and th jovial company broke up somewhere between

the hours of 3 and 6 A. M.

The phenomenal prosperity of the various Exchanges which have been established of late years in this city induced a number of gentle men interested in the real estate business to start a "real estate and auction room" (lim ited), with a capital of \$500,000. The shares at \$1,000 apiece were immediately subscribed, no only by the leading real estate brokers, but by a large number of real estate owners, including the Astors. The original Commissioners an pointed by the Albany Legislature were Ed ward H. Ludlow, Hermann H. Cammann Richard V. Harnett, Isaac Honig, Albert Be lamy, Leopold Friedman, George H. Scott. Edwin A. Cruikshank, Samuel F. Jayne. Most of these gentlemen are merely brokers, and, hav-ing been concerned with the enterprise from its origin, seem to be desirous to keep its management in their own hands. The majority of the subscribers, however, object to their plans, and wish to introduce into the Board of Directors some of the leading real estate owners, lawyers, contractors, and builders. This afternoon a meeting is to be held at the Guernsey building, 160 Broadway, for the purpose of adopting by-laws for the new corporation and electing directors. The original Commissioners have made up a purely brokers' ticket, while the subscribers have made up one which combines a variety of interests. The names upon this ticket are: For Directors-F. H. Ludlow, Robert B. Minturn, Charles Coudert, E. A. Cruikshank, Adolph Bernheimer, Geo. W. Van Sicien, Richard V. Harnett, Richard Deeves, George DeForest Barton, Leopold Friedman, J. B. Cornell, James D. Fish, John D. Crimmins. For Inspectors of Elections— Antonio Rasines, Albert Bellamy, Fausto Mora. The contest at the election promises to l

quite lively, and some of the subscribers say

hat, if the new Exchange is to become entirely

a brokers' concern, they don't want to have

anything to do with it. Their idea in subscrit

ing to the organization was to create a business entre, where not only the trading but also the building and legal interests ias far as transfers and deeds are concerned) should be represented. The news of the retirement of Mr. Villard from the Presidency of the Oregon Transcontisental and Oregon Navigation Companies upor being telegraphed to London seems to have caused a great many comments in the financia circles of the British capital. A private de patch from a London fluancier says that the origin of Mr. Villard's wealth consisted of some \$200,000 which the prother of Sir Wilfried Law son intrusted to him for investment in solid American securities. Mr. Villard, upon becom-ing the agent for the sale of Wissonsin Central securities, is said to have put the money them at about par, and when they subsequenty went down to nothing the whole money was ost, and a lawsuit was instituted against him. t was only recently that the suit was settled. An interesting lawsuit seems to be pending between Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt and Mr. Frank Work. The animosity between the two gentlemen is of long standing, and has become subject of constant jokes among men intersted in trotting horses. The two veterans o the road never speak to each other, and invariably try to throw dust and mud upon each other whenever they happen to most during their afternoon drives. It appears that Van derbilt recently found among the papers of his father a \$5,000 I. O. U. of Frank Work's. He immodiately gave an order to Chauncey Depew to sue Frank Work for the principal and in terest. Frank Work, however, discovered among his papers a check endorsed by late Commodore, and proving that the debt had been paid long ago, and he is now bring-ing an action against Vanderbilt for attempting to extort money and to hurt his credit. It seems that Mr. J. R. Keene has at last

made up his mind not to soll any more puts and calls. In any case, he ordered, the ther day, all the privileged brokers out of his office. For the last two or three years his best friends have be ought him to give up the trad in privileges, which necessarily hampered his extending to six and nine months, and could or the whole of that time, not freely take a position in the market from fear that a mass of stocks would be put to him if he took the bear side, or would be called from him if he attempted to bull them. He has supported a swarm of petty curbstone brokers, who grew fat upon the commissions they made out of the peddling of these privileges. Some of them who had not a red cent a year ago, now wear Bell's and Rock's clothes and drive fast trotthree times as rich as he is if he had never had anything to do with them. John T. Lester, the well-known grain and

provision speculator, arrived two days ago from Chicago and expresses an unconditional elief in higher prices for corn, oats, and pork produce. He says that the corn is so scarce and so poor in quality that the farmers all over the country are afraid of keeping their hogs until properly fattened. They deal out to the animals all the soft corn they have, and send them as quickly as possible to the market. The onsoquence is that the quality of hogs is very poor, some of them not being fit for anything except bacon. He does not see any reason for the price of wheat to go up, but predicts that a very lively advance will take place in cats and even in rye when the actual condition of the corn crop is thoroughly understood.

DISCOURAGING FOR WORKINGMEN.

Nati and from Mills Shutting Down-Wage Reduced at Other Mills. PITTSBURGH, Dec. 19.—This has been a dis couraging day for the workmen of this city and vicinity. The Western Nail Association met, and, after a three hours' session, decided t suspend operations for six weeks from the 29th inst. The order will throw several thousand men out of work. At the last meeting, two weeks ago, it was resolved to continue work but it appears that this action was taken be cause the owners of a few extensive establish ments refused to join in the shut-down. The were present at the meeting to-day, which was the largest ever held in this city, and agreed to join with the others in the stoppage. Stocks are light, and the demand poor. The workmen have been idle at least four months out of the last twelve.

The three thousand men employed at the

National Tube Works at McKeesport were in-

formed this morning of a general reduction of

wages, to go into effect on Jan. 1. A commit-

wages, to go into effect on Jan. 1. A committee of welders had an interview with the manager, J. H. Flagler of New York. He told them that he was paying higher wages than any other pipe mill in the country. In support of his statement he agreed to pay the expenses of a delegation of their own choosing to go around to the different mills and see for themselves. He says that mills in the East pay less wages than he does and that he has offersion welders to come out and run the furnaces for liess than he is paying. He also spoke of this Hoading mill paying lower wages. This is not denied by the men, but they say it requires two welders to each furnace at one turn, while one man runs a furnace at McKeesport; so that, while wages are lower at Healing, the actual cost of production is greater. The committee asid, however, that while the workmen are averse to accepting a reduction, they desire a little time to consider the matter. Mr. Flagler says that work will be suspended indefinitely on Jan. 1 if the company's terms are not acceptant. Notice was given to-day that work will be suspended at the Manchester Iron and Steel Company's blast furnace on Saturday. The reason assigned is that there is no demand for pig iron. About 800 men will be thrown out of employment.

At the Superior rall mill, operated by Kloman Bros., work was resumed on Monday, but an indefinite suspension was ordered to-day. The firm employ 300 men.

The galvanizers at Oliver & Roberts's wire mill have joined the strike inaugurated by the machinists last wock. They object to work with the men who have been employed to take the machinists 'places.

The ended at two weeks' strike by accepting a reduction of ten per cent. This is the first establishment where puddlers and other skilied iron workers have been reduced. It is operated on the non-union pign, and the Apaleamated on the non-union pign, and the Apaleamated tee of welders had an interview with the man-

TWO YEARS TO BURY THE WIRES The Board of Aldermon Grant that Time to the Electric Light Companies.

Alderman O'Neil reported from the Board of Aldermen's Finance Committee yesterday an amendment to the ordinance compelling the electric light companies to put their wires under ground. The amendment gives the companies two years to do the work. The Alderman said that representatives of the companies had told the committee that the work could not be done in less time, and that it was mpossible to do it in six months.

Alderman Grant said that no practicable sys em of putting the wires under the streets had been devised, and that for that reason the Board should not act hastily. He moved that

the report go over for a week. Alderman Cochrane also favored delay.

Learned professors had asserted that the system of putting electric wires underground had been a failure in London and Paris and in cities of this country, and that the only feasible plan was to put the wires in subways large enough to admit men to repair them when necessary.

Alderman Jachne said that the system had failed in London and Paris because the companies were obliged to do the work too hastily. Alderman Kirk thought that the companies were willing to sink their wires, but that they could not do the work in less than two years, and Alderman Fitzpatrick said that if the ordinance passed, the companies would really have but fifteen months in which to do the work as the Department of Public Works would not permit the streets to be dug up between December 15 and March 15.

A report from the Board of Health was read, which said that in three years one man had been killed by a shock from the wires and two by falling from platforms. A motion to postpone action was lost.

Alderman O'Connor then moved that the report be recommitted and the committee instructed to include telegraph and telephone companies in the ordinance. Alderman O'Neii said that the committee would hear representatives of those companies on Friday, and Alderman Waita thought that the question as to the electric light companies should be disposed of by itself. Alderman Edward Duffy said that all wires should be put under ground. Alderman O'Neii said that the cettric light companies Alderman Cochrane also favored delay.

by itself. Adderman Edward Duffy said that all wires should be put under ground. Alderman O'Neil said that the electric light companies did not wish to have the other companies included in the ordinance.

Alderman O'Connor's motion was lost by 6 to 18, and the amended ordinance was passed.

Save the Adirondacks-Save the Rivers

From the Brooklyn Eagle. If the present water supply is to be proserved, immediate steps must be taken to precont further destruction of existing forests. They will grow again, no doubt, but not to th ame purpose. Meantime, the effect of the denudation already accomplished is seen in the gradual failure of the water of the upper Hudon year after year. Where it was once plentiful all the year round for rower it is now use ess; where channels six feet deep formerly exsted, there is now but a foot of water in sum nor. The Hudson and the Eric Canal are seri ously threatened, especially the latter, and very few years will suffice to ruin it altogether In view of the widespread loss that must follow he destruction of the forest, it would clearly pay the State better to acquire all the Adiror lack land and preserve it, at a considerable outlay, than to suffer the ruin that must follow the prosecution of the present raid upon the limber lands of the region.

The Issue Raised by Carlisle's Election. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Many are new insune enough to claim that the election of Carlinia fores not bring about an issue between protection and free trade. Numbers of Coursessmen and a large part of

the press try to deceive the people by saying there wa o such mene made. If this issue was not made, why was Carline elected Why was not Randall elected by acclamation, as his ex-perience and exaited character demanded? Oarliele is with many the hero of the hour; well may he be. H. has accomplished what no other man could have accomplished in so short a time. No Republican in the Uniter States could, in so short a time, have insured the circ ion of a Republican President in 1884, and at the sam time destroyed all hope of usefulness in the present Congress. This is enough to render any man famous indeed. If there be any hope for the Democracy in '8 I cousists in the people nominating Holman of Indiaus with his record as their platform, because the voters o the country will place more confidence in that than it all the high-sounding platitudes that Henry Watterson can produce from now until November, 1884. The poople demand reform and a man who is honest in that d rection, both in word and deed. D. O. MARTE. MAUEY, VA. Dec. 14.

The Suit Over the Printing of the Riddle berger Bonds.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 19.-In the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond to day the case of the Kendall Bank Note Company of New York agt the Common wealth of Virginia, growing out of a contract to print Riddleberger bonda was heard on pleadings. This suit is for \$80.080 damages for alleged breach of contract. It originated with the Randjuster Roard of Sinking Fund Commissioners, who first awarded the centract to the Kendali company, and subsequently annulled it. The leading controversy foday arose on two pleas filed by the Attorney-deniest, the first sileging an expressed, and the second an implied, agreement on the part of the pleantiffs that their bonds would be admitted on the stock Exchange of New York. The plaintiffs in reply, denied the expressed agreement and denurred to the plea by way of implication. The Court sustained the plea by way of implication. The Court sustained the plea by way of implication. The Court sustained the pleas the three pleases were made by the defendants, alieging failure by the plaintiffs to deliver the please that the time required by the contract. The replication confessed failure to deliver until two weeks after the stipulated time, but alleged that the Kendali company was delayed for over a month by reason of having, some request of the defendants, to engrave new plates, some request of the defendants. The replication confined place is the been compacted. By the sease was joined on these pleas but, owing to the aftered mability of Auditor Allen to be present, the case was continued to Jan 7. originated with the Readjuster Board of Sinking Fr

Splecke Made Chief of the Creek Nation.

MUSKOGEE, Ind. Ter., Dec. 19.-The Creek muncil at Okmulges ordered a recount of the votes for principal Chief, and the count elected speeche Chief by The count check shall be count elected space Chief by 3T votes. He was duly inaugurated yesterday, and took the oath of office. The second Chief, who had herefore refused to take the eath on account of the fraudient count under which Persynan was chosen, was also sworn in. This gives this Greek Nation two principal chiefs, and adds another difficulty to the attuation. A large majority of both houses favor Spiechs. SUNBEAMS

-Three San Francisco firms employ twelve casels in the Ochotsk Sea, and this year they have

eaught 1,750,000 coddsh. -N. S. Styles of Warrenton, Ga., watched for the robber of his hens' nests, and saw a half grows helfer go to a nest and eat its contents, shells and all.

-Three large stones having deeply in dented footprints of birds have been taken from the quarries in Portland, Conn., 300 feet below the surface -Probably the wealthiest railroad conductor in America is employed on the East Tennessee, Vit ginia and Georgia road. He is said to be worth 500 or

-Mexican banana planters get three crops year. The plant is cultivated far more easily than any grain or tuber in the northern latitudes, and the fruit i -Mr. William Morris is a good specimes

the all-round man. He is a great poet, the manage of a large furniture and paper hanging business in the West End of London, and now he has taken up politica--The tunnel under Lake Michigan that is

o give water to Hyde Park, a suburb of Chicago, has been carried out 2,48) feet from the shore. It is 6 feet 3 inches in vertical dismeter and 6 feet in horizonts liameter, and has been blasted through solid rock -A seven-storied hotel on the American principle with 230 bed and sitting rooms is now building on the Strand, opposite the new Palace of Justice Before long the new Law Courts will be encircled by

a multitude of hotels, erected on the site of the slum that now cluster round them. -Lord Palmerston seldom gave himself real rest except when he had a cold. He would then at low himself a holiday, to be spent by the fire in a cose; armchair with a novel, the more sensational the better Disraeli had the same fancy, and, when wearied, wen

own to Hughenden with a pile of French no -It is amusing to see the gush which writers, who abused the late Count Lagrange when alive, now lavish on his memory. His name on the turn has been for years a byword, his stable has always been in land offer, and not a victory of his horses was ever well received, except the Derhy won by Gladiatour.

-Governor-elect Hoadly of Ohio, having been asked whether he still invists upon omitting the usual inauguration display, replied: "I am opposed to it on principle. To me it appears atterly undemocratic There is no tenside reason why the civil Governor of a State should be inducted into office with military pemp.
It may be admissible in the case of the President of the
United States, but that is open to dehate." -The glove manufacture in Ireland at one

time stood higher than that in any other country. While the trade was fourishing, French workmen came over te learn, and, gaining all the information they wanted, returned home with several Irish workers and all the skins they could buy. They then started manufactories which enabled them to undersell. Many thousands in Ireland were thus thrown out of employment. -Railroads have been the bane of villages

along the Ohio. A writer in the Cleveland Herold save:
"The river is no longer the great avenue of trade, and as the steamboat disappears before the railroad these ones thriving towns full into decay. They retain their status as towns and villages; they are marked on the maps the old settlers remain from force of liabit, but no new comers settle; they are good towns to move away from,

-Many Colorado miners who are nominally idle are looking around for the best claims to be strack on the 1st of January next. On that day the property of thousands of owners will be forfeited under the law, be cause they have not done the annual assessment thou and whoever digs a ten foot shaft or its equivalent will become passessor of the claim for a year thereafter There will be more pickaxes swinging in the air on New Year's Day than ever before in one day in Colorado.

-Cocoanuts, as well as pineapples and oranges, are grown in Florida. Mr. E. G. Chesley writes that Major Evans of Myers has a grove on the Caloosa hatchie that produces 300 or more coconnits per tree and that 325 (89) trees are growing in Monroe county. A vessel has just arrived at Key West with 120,000 nuts, to he planted in Biscayne by a colony recently started there. Mr. thesies prophesies that the entire coast line of Morroe county will ere long be a vast occasnit grove. —"I know a man"—Gen. Comby said to a

Cincinnati Enquirer reporter—" who had 18,000 sheep on one of the Hawaiian Islands, for which he had been offered a dollar a head. He refused the offer, expecting to do much better with them; but there was a drought, and every sheep died for want of water. There was adsointely no possible way of saving them. There are places on the islands where enormous piles of bones mark the spots where cattle had been in the habit of drinking. The fountains dried up, and they perished.

-The Hon. Capt. Moreton, a brother of the Earl of Ducie, gives a glowing account in England of things out West. He has a large place out in Iawa, and goes in for what is known there as "the pupil dodge." oung men of good family are sent out to him from England, and for a liberal fee the Captain instructs them in farming and things generally. On his arrival he astonished the lowans by starting a butler and dining at P. M. But they have got over these eccentricities, and

the Captain has become a favorite.

—According to the London Morning Post, Tory society has just been formed in England with the .itle of "The Primrose League." The objects, rules, and other details connected with the operations of the so ciety are secret, but its members will be anumated by the principles and precepts of Lord Beaconsfield, whose favorite flower has been adopted as the badge, and whose most celebrated expression has been chosen as the motto, of an association which may be destined to

throughout the empire -The next Legislature of Connecticut will enable the people of that State to judge whether lawyers are desirable members of a representative assembly of not, the proportion of the legal profession elected for the torm beginning next January being remarkably small by comparison with the number that have figured in Connecticut Legislatures in former years, and that are usually elected to the Legislatures of other States. The total number of members in both Houses is 273, of whom only 12 are lawyers. The rest, with few exceptions are farmers and business men; and there is some curiosit, as to whether they will do better or worse than prov

us Levislature -At one of his loctures recently, Dr. Brasmas Wilson exhibited a woman 35 years old, and five feet five inches high, whose tresses, when she stood erect, enveloped her onlire form in a golden veil and trailed several inches on the ground. The longest fibres measured six feet, three and a ha f mehes. Thirty mehes is the mean length for the hair of females, and three ect is considered of remarkable length. This instance be said, was exceeded by two American women, one whose hair measured seven feet six moles, and another, the wife of a druggist in Philadelphia, whose inxuriant hair was almost as long, and so thick that when seated

on a chair she could completely cover herself with it -About the time Tom Thumb arrived in Paris a colebrated rival dwarf had just died there. He was a secon of the De Richsbourg family, and a trifle over half a yard in height. He lived at the court of Philip Egallic as butter to the Duchess when 15. After ward, on the revolution, he was denounced, but escaped dressed as a baby, with his head wrapped in a bourrole and important papers concealed in his awadding clothes. For thirty years be Richebourg lived in the Panhourg St Germain, and never went beyond the courtyard. He was very shy, and avoided being seen in pub he but with his friends was animated and witty. He had a pension of three thousand france from the Oricans

-San Francisco's police are hunting for a door. Officer Collins was on trial before the Police Com-missioners, and several witnesses aware that they inches brough three holes in a door and saw the officer take a bribe from a woman, and other witnesses aware that there were no holes in the door, and that it had not been changed. Thereupon the Commissioners despatched Officer Rainsford and a curpenter to get that door. They took it off, and the carpenter sent the officer to get a dray; but when the officer returned he found neither door nor carpenter. Later he found the carpenter, and that personage said that a woman had told him that a man desired to see him on the next corner, and that on his return the door was gone. The Commissioners ordered the detectives to ransack the city for that doer.

At latest accounts it had not been discovered. -Two women hunters, the Chronicle of Vallejo, Cal., ansa, were recently encountered by a sportsman who had gone to an artesian well in the Alvariedo marshes to quench his thirst. They were tunes extending to their knees, long rubber boots, hunting coats, and caps, and carried breech loading shotgons. At their feet lay a pile of teal, widgeon, and rail. They explained how they came to be hunters. One was extremely delicate, and after graduating at a well-knows seminary in Alameda county was recommended to take outdoor exercise as the only escape from consumption. Fired of aimtess strolling, the girl, mader the kindly tutorship of her uncle, learned to shoot, and conversed a companion to the sport, and both are enthusiastic hunters. They know the best duck passes in Alameda county.

where shipe are to be found, the good quali cover, and soldom return without a generous baz.

Johann Strauss, the composer, has been troubled for some time by severe fainting spells that have caused his physicians great anxiety. They were at first attributed to fatty accumulations around the heart, but a member of the faculty of the University of Vienns a warm friend of the composer and his family, heing called into a consultation, came to the conclusion that the diagnosis that had been taken was incorrect. and that the numerian's illness was caused by excessive smooting of syrong crears; and this view has been proved correct by the results of treatment designed to counter act the poisonous effects of micetine. There is probable no country in which the medical profession are them selves so much addicted to the rise of tobacco and where the injurious effects of the use of the weed upon the iuman system are so little understood as in Germany precumently able and scholarly though German pay sicians are in many departments of medicine.